

and taking upon it self its soft shell.— And as Peeler or 'Buster' he is very fat, and a bait fit to catch the very mousers of the deep! With! Later still, he has slipped out of his hard shell, by a sort of peristaltic motion, and left it along the strand, and has become wholly a soft crab. In that state he is good bait too, for other fishes, and he is inert and can hardly crawl out of harm's way.

Then, again, this same crab! gentlemen, begins to harden from soft to hard again, as he had before softened from hard to soft. Found in this, his second intermediate state he has become poor but more active, is not so good for bait, and he is called a 'Buckram,' for that he is so like the fabric of that name and his shell is then flexible like vellum.— So that you see we have an idea of some Hards who are 'Peelers,' tending to Soft, and of some Softs who are 'Buckrams,' tending to Hards. And there is such a hardening to Soft and such a Softening to Hard that we cannot distinguish the politicians of New York as we do the crabs—sometimes by cracking their claws. But this I do say, that I think I can see you are Democrats; that I can distinguish you, unmistakably, by the platform of principles you have but forth, and I am anxious and ready to stand by, and with and for any portion of the Democracy of New York who will unite on the platform of civil and religious liberty, as defined by the Constitution and bills of rights of our State and Federal Governments, and as defended by our State sovereignty and our Federal Union. I cannot and will not unite with any Wilnot Provision, with any dark lantern, or with any sun-glass law party!

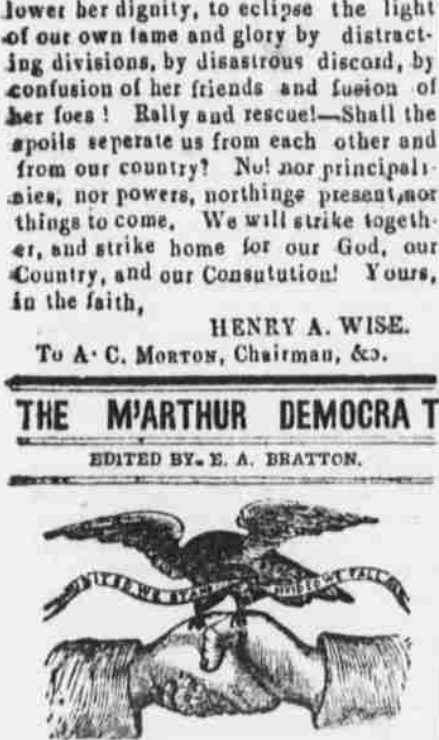
And how is it that New York is divided against itself in this great cause, "which down the tide of time, unborn ages will yet honor and admire!" She, the Empire State—she, the center of commerce—she, the city set upon a hill, to waste her strength, to expend her substance, to dwarf her influence, to lower her dignity, to eclipse the light of her own fame and glory by distracting divisions, by disastrous discord, by confusion of her friends and fusion of her foes! Rally and rescue!—Shall the spoils separate us from each other and from our country? No! nor principles, nor powers, nor things, nor things to come. We will strike together, and strike home for our God, our Country, and our Constitution! Yours, in the faith,

HENRY A. WISE.

To A. C. MORTON, Chairman, &c.

## THE McARTHUR DEMOCRAT

EDITED BY E. A. BRATTON.



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS, is received at the very highest market prices, on Subscription or Advertisements, at this Office. Money is not refused.

BLANK DEEDS, BLANK MORTGAGES and all Blanks required under the laws of this State, are on hand and for sale at this Office.

### WASHINGTON—COL. MEDARY.

It is a matter of considerable astonishment to a number of Ohio Democrats, that so many petulant, selfish politicians have been placed around the present administration, at Washington. A most wanton and uncalled-for attack has been made in a late number of the Union against Col. MEDARY. Here is an extract:

"When President Pierce selected the editors of the Enquirer and Statesman for important stations, by which selections, we were sincerely gratified, we are sure he did so under the full conviction that neither of them stood on the Buffalo platform with John Van Buren."

Every Democrat in Ohio knows that the above is a base slander, not alone on Col. MEDARY, but it is slanderous of the political action of the whole Democracy of the State, and we deem it the duty of the Democracy to say so. It is well known here that Col. MEDARY never espoused the Buffalo Platform, nor did he in any way become the apologist of Mr. VAN BUREN, and no man in the Union done more for Gen. Cass in '48 than Col. MEDARY. We hope the day is not far distant when these groundlings at Washington, along with all others who thus wantonly attempt to distract our party, may be sent

"Home where they belong." We care no more for Col. MEDARY than we do for any other man—it is the principles of our party that we all have at stake. The Col. rightly remarks, that

Few States in this Union, large or small, have asked less at Washington than Ohio. It is not official places they seek, but simply that respect and just treatment which they deserve. To ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing wrong, is their creed, and they intend to live up to it. It is not their desire to misrepresent nor to be misrepresented, and they are as quick to resent insult or injury as they are careful to avoid doing either—as ready to unite with their Democratic brethren of the whole Union for political triumphs, as they are to express their own sentiments in their own local affairs, without asking permission from any quarter to do so. This is our position, and it will be sustained by a very numerous voice of the Democracy of the State.

### IMPORTANT AND TRUE.

We want money; and to hasten the funds in we will just say to our Democratic friends, that we have only received for public printing, in the last nine months, the sum of fourteen dollars, not enough to pay expenses one week! The press being thus thrown upon its own resources, and having no funds but arising from subscription and advertising, we are compelled to again call upon those who owe us to pay up. The Democracy all have as much interest at stake as we have, and hence we think they should use every exertion to sustain the paper. We would like to accommodate, if it were possible, by publishing a paper gratis, but it would require a much larger purse than ours. Your accounts are all made out to the first of January next. Call and settle.

### How He Flops!

"The mountain labored and brought forth a mice," and as we have a wee bit of a tail hold, we will just hold up the "Genus Homo" mice to the admiring gaze of the friends of the M. R. (Muddy Run) Herald. Here it is:

We do not, however, and cannot, in decency, notice any of the dunghill attacks of a certain kind of sheet with whose name even we will not befoul the sheets of the M. R. Herald.

How these shanghais! flutter, to be sure, when their toes are trampled on. They are back on their dignity again. Too much upper crust to answer common people. But what delectable and refined literary productions: "Dunghill!" O, Jemima! Belouled sheets! O, Casar! Hope the soap market won't gin out. Don't like criticism, eh?

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK—HOME MAGAZINE.—Both of the above most splendid magazines have been received for December. Now is the time to subscribe. Every lady in the county should have these works. Bear in mind that we will furnish the Lady's Book and Democrat one year for \$2, and we will furnish the Home Magazine and Democrat one year for \$2.50. Call and see these numbers and you will subscribe.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—This Association is again out with a large and costly list of splendid specimens of fine arts for distribution on the 31st of January next. You get the worth of your money in a Magazine, bear in mind; hence you draw a prize certain. We will be pleased to forward names.

### Removal.

The public are notified that the Probate Court has been removed into the Court House, first door, east side, where all persons having business in said Court will find Hon. B. F. HEWITT ready to attend to the business pertaining to said Court, promptly.

### Inaugural Address

OF  
HON. B. F. HEWITT,

TO THE McARTHUR LITERARY LYCEUM, UPON TAKING THE CHAIR, McArthur Literary Lyceum, Nov. 14, '55. Society met, and after being called to order, Judge HEWITT delivered his Inaugural Address, as provided by the regulations of the Lyceum. After which, upon motion of Rev. Westerman, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved.—That we manifest our appreciation of the Address of our President by requesting its publication in the McArthur papers.

T. WELLES STANLEY, Sec'y. Gentlemen of the McArthur Literary Society:

Having been selected to preside over your society for a short period, I tender to you my acknowledgments for the honor conferred; and while I feel confident of the fact that there are many persons connected with your society who are in every respect better qualified than myself to fill the place which has been assigned to me; I shall nevertheless attempt to discharge the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability, and now proceed in a brief manner to comply with a regulation of the Society requiring of its President what may be termed an Inaugural Address.

And first let me remark, that the objects sought to be attained by the members of this society are, in my humble judgment, not only laudable but praiseworthy. In fact, nothing but a knowledge of the character and high moral standing of the gentlemen who compose this society is necessary in order to convince any one that their object is pure and legitimate. In all places where similar societies have been formed and properly conducted, the best of results have been produced. Not only have those of mature age been both interested and instructed, but particularly have the young men been prepared for enjoyment and usefulness in society. I know of no society or association so well calculated, and it is a well settled fact, that there is no single branch of learning that may not be helped and greatly improved by assistance drawn from some of the others. Hence it is, that in literary associations of men of different literary, scientific, and professional pursuits, more general information is obtained, and more good accomplished than could result

from an association of persons, composing either class or separate branch. Should my premises in this particular be correct, I think we may safely make the deduction, and calculate on the success of our undertaking.

The very object and purpose of this society should be (and I have no doubt is so understood by all) the improvement of the mind and useful faculties of each individual member; and to effect this grand design, the first object should be to stimulate the mind, and cause it to search for general information, and to inquire for truth.

This attained, the next grand object should be to train the mind not only to think profoundly, but to reason with precision—to separate argument from fallacy by the clearest and most simple rules of logic—and to pursue truth even through the most intricate deductions.

I am aware that prejudice exists in the minds of some persons against lyceums or debating societies, and the opinion is honestly entertained by many that little or no good results to the members or society generally therefrom.—I think, however, that all will agree with me in the opinion, that good or evil results, flowing from an association of individuals, depend entirely upon the character of its members, the object or purpose of the association, and the manner in which it is conducted.

I can easily conceive how the very object and purpose of not only this, but all other societies of a similar character, could be perverted and rendered worse than useless to its members; and one of the most fruitful causes calculated to produce that result, is the wide range which is too frequently given in the selection of subjects for discussion. Whenever the energies of the mind are left loose to wander through the wide range of general literature, taste, politics, and the thousand and one wild theories which are entertained by some, there is great danger that those subjects will claim too much of our attention, and be listened to with too much of an approving ear, or at least, that the mind will become in some degree distracted and its best powers weakened by the multiplicity of demands upon it.

It is certainly true, that the practiced debator may acquire a facility of speech and a rhetorical diction by putting forth his strength upon all occasions and upon every theme; but it should be recollected that this object can be as easily accomplished by putting forth our energies in the discussion of subjects which have no debasing or immoral tendencies, and which are of the greatest importance to our interests; ever bearing in mind that precision—force of reasoning—which distinguishes the sound debator, as well as the best modes of expression calculated to convey the thoughts and opinions of the speaker to the audience, can better be secured by confining these exercises to subjects calculated to elevate, rather than degrade, the moral standard.

I recommend, therefore, that special care and attention be given to this subject by those to whom is entrusted, from time to time, the duty of selecting subjects for discussion; believing, as I do, that hundreds and thousands of persons who are now classed with the Deist, Atheist, Sceptic, and those who advocate the various wild and visionary theories, equally ridiculous and absurd as that of Atheism, are themselves the authors of their own conviction. I cannot but believe it to be proper and right for any member of this society to refuse to invent arguments to prove a position or principle to be true which his judgment and honest convictions teaches him is false, or disprove that which he believes to be true. The individual, however, claiming to be excused from the position assigned him, should first be satisfied that the question at issue involved the discussion of a moral principle, and that his own argument might have an injurious effect upon his own judgment, or that of others.

I desire to call the special attention of the young men who now are, and who may become members of this society, to the fact, that it is their privilege and duty to derive a double advantage from the lessons of instruction which may be here imparted, over those who have passed the meridian of life.

In fact, the leading desire of all the good and wise men of the age is, to educate the youth of our land, and to prepare the young and rising generation for usefulness in society, and to discharge with ability the important trusts which will soon be confided to their keeping. And whether they are called upon to fill a station in the councils of our nation, in our legislative halls, at the bar, in the pulpit, or to move in the circles of private life, I apprehend that it they improve the opportunities here offered for obtaining information, they will in after life be able, with great satisfaction, to advert to the Hall of the McArthur Literary Society as the place where the powers of their minds were first exercised in the elucidation of important truths, and an attempt to impress upon the minds of others, by oral argument, opinions which they entertained.

I know by sad experience, as well as by observation, that all men, to a greater or less degree, possess a natural timidity and feel embarrassed in their first attempts at public speaking. Some of the best orators and greatest statesmen, both ancient and modern, came near being entirely overcome by this feeling, and nothing but firm resolution and extraordinary exertion on their part enabled them to succeed.

I know of no place better calculated than a society like this for young men to overcome the difficulties incident to their nature, and of which I have

been speaking. No young man, save and except a self-conceited coxcomb, ever felt fully satisfied with his first effort at public speaking, nor for years was enabled to entirely overcome this "man-fearing spirit," particularly, when he felt that he was in the presence of his superiors.

The very word *Educate*, when we look into its primary meaning or signification, implies more than a simple knowledge of letters, or even of science. The word *educa*, which is the root from which the word *educate* is derived, signifies expansion or drawing out. Any and every association, therefore, calculated in its nature to draw out and bring to view any of those rich and innate principles which the Creator has conferred upon man as the seal of his pre-eminence, and as a means by which he may adorn his species, may well be termed an institution of learning, and should receive encouragement from every philanthropist.

The mind of man is frequently and very appropriately compared to marble in the quarry, which shows none of its inherent beauties until the skill of the sculptor discovers its variegated colors and gives to it symmetry and form. A perfect education in the same manner brings to view every latent virtue and perfection that adorns the human mind, and enables man to see and feel his superiority over the brute creation, and to think and act as a creature destined for immortality. And notwithstanding the wonderful effect of education, in removing from our minds the rubbish of superstition and the cloud of ignorance, vast multitudes of persons in whose minds the Creator implanted the germ of giant intellects, have lived and died in obscurity, and without any, or at least very imperfect, ideas of the object of their creation.—

And even in the present day, and in our favored land where every inducement is offered to the people to prepare themselves for usefulness and a participation in the affairs of our Government, the idea is quite too prevalent that eminence is rather the result of accident, and that every one must or should be content to remain just what they may happen to be. Hence it is that the halls of legislation, the legal and medical professions, and even the sacred desk, are too frequently disgraced by men who do not understand the first or elementary principles of our Government, nor of the profession or calling they have espoused. Many are the excuses offered by some who are unequalled to discharge properly the duties of the office or trust confided to them; few, however, are willing to admit that their ignorance may be attributed to indolence or a want of industry and application on their part.

Industry and intense application, are indispensably necessary to the accomplishment of an education, as well as all good and great undertakings. And there does not now live a single orator, statesman, or great scholar, who will not bear testimony to, and afford an example of, the truth of this assertion.—Nothing is more natural for mankind than to consult their own ease and comfort. Very few, compared with the great number who might be termed idle loafers, are willing to tax their minds with the pursuit of knowledge. They have very few, if any, ideas which are their own, and they are content to pin their faith to the sleeves of others; and before you can reasonably expect such persons to improve the opportunities which are afforded them for the improvement of their minds, and to apply themselves with proper industry, you must place them in a position in which they will feel that there is not only a pressing, but an absolute and present necessity for industry and intense application. And allow me, gentlemen, at this point, to premise that this society is admirably calculated in its very nature, to accomplish this desirable object.

If the members of this society will exercise their influence in its behalf, a majority of our citizens, and particularly the young men, can be induced to become members, and participate in our exercises.

This accomplished, we have nothing to do but to assign to each his position and work, agreeable to the regulations of our Constitution and bylaws. And I am clear in the opinion, that when we are thus fairly organized, each individual member will feel that he is under a present and a pressing necessity to search for truth, and to hunt up and invent argument, in support of the position assigned him, or which he intends voluntarily to advocate.

Owing to what I conceive to be a radical defect in our system of education, or rather the fault may be attributed to those to whom has been entrusted the management and control of our common schools, an astonishing number of persons who have arrived to the years of maturity, and many in fact, who are, and for years have been, exercising the elective franchise, are found to be deplorably ignorant of the nature of the Government under which they live, and entirely unacquainted with our Constitution or the organic law of the land, either State or National, which are the safe-guards and protection of their liberties.

Believing as I do, that every one, without distinction of sex, should know something about their Constitutional rights and their duties as citizens, I conceive it to be my duty again to refer briefly to the subject of selecting questions for discussion, and to recommend the frequent selection and discussion of such as will necessarily lead the debator thoroughly to investigate the fundamental principles of our Gov-

ernment, the principles of our Constitution, and the rights, privileges, and duties of individuals, States and Nations.

Having already extended my remarks beyond the bounds at first contemplated, I feel that the time of the society would be much more profitably employed by the discussion of the subject selected for the present evening; and I shall conclude by recommending the purchase of a small and well selected library, to be under the control of the society, yet free to the use of all our citizens who may be induced to contribute to its purchase, and by attempting to impress upon each and every member the duty which he owes to himself and to the society, in the exercise of an influence in its behalf, and in being punctual and prompt in his attendance. Let it not be said that the people of McArthur and vicinity have neither the capacity nor taste to participate in a literary society, and that we have failed in our endeavors to do good. Let us all, both young and old, be determined to give character to our institution and render it useful to all. And, lastly, let me advise that the ladies of McArthur be admitted to seats as the ornaments of our Hall.

Again, gentlemen, permit me to tender to you my thanks, and pledge to you my best endeavors for the prosperity and success of your institution.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

#### GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

#### PROSPECT OF A WAR

Report that Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, had demanded his Passport.

New York, Nov. 15.

The steamer Pacific, with advices from England to Saturday the 3d inst., has reached her wharf. She brings one week's later news from England and the continent.

A probability of a war with the United States has produced most intense excitement in England. It was rumored at London that Mr. Buchanan, the United States Minister at the Court of St. James had demanded his passports. This increased the alarm and when the Pacific left great excitement prevailed in London.

### DIED.

At Prattville, on the morning of the 13th November, 1855, Mrs. SARAH A. ROBERTS, wife of Amos H. Roberts, aged about 24 yrs.

A conscientious Christian—a devoted and affectionate wife—a tender and indulgent mother—a cherished friend—an agreeable companion—and an ornament to the circle in which she moved.—she leaves a multitude to mourn their early loss.

The pure spirit fled to the home of the blessed. Escaped from the snares and the temptations of life. In the arms of the Saviour it lov'd its rest. Secure from the storms and the billows of strife.

Rest thou in peace, loved one! rest thou in peace! Though darkly we follow the wearisome road—When death from earth's fetters shall bring us release, We'll then rise triumphant and meet thee with God.

—On the 11th inst., at Prattville, JARVIS A. BLACK, son of J. T. and L. Black, aged 1 year and 10 months.

### Sale of Real Estate

BY ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT OF VINTON County, Ohio.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, Adm'trix of Anderson Davis, dec'd., Petitioner to sell said land.

vs. John Davis, et al.

BY virtue of an order of Sale made directed by said Court, I will, on THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1855, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court House, in the town of McArthur, in said Vinton county, sell at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, as the property of said Anderson Davis, dec'd., to wit:—The North-East quarter of Section number Thirty-one, in Township number Nine, of Range number Sixteen, in the Ohio Company's Purchase, containing Forty-two Acres, more or less. Also,—So much off of the whole length of the South side of the South-east quarter of the North-east quarter of the same Section, Township and Range aforesaid as will make Fifty Acres, including the above forty-two acre tract; all situated in the said county of Vinton.

The Widow relinquishes her right of Dower in the premises. Appraised at the sum of Three Hundred and Ten Dollars.

### TERMS OF SALE.

One-third of the purchase money in hand on the day of sale, one-third in one year, and the remaining third in two years, with interest from the day of sale; deferred payments to be secured by Mortgage on the premises.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, Adm'trix of Anderson Davis, dec'd., By E. A. Bratton, her Att'y.

Nov. 22d, 1855, 4w

Swetland & Cogswell, Plaintiffs, against W. S. French & Co., Defendants.

In Attachment, Civil Action. THE Defendants will take notice that on the 13th day of November, a. d. 1855, caused an order of Attachment to be issued by J. W. Swepston, Justice of the Peace for Elk Township, Vinton County, Ohio, against the goods, chattles, stocks, interests in stocks, rights, credits, moneys and effects of said Defendants, non-residents of said county, to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiffs for Twelve Dollars and Eight Cents, and Twenty-five Dollars the probable costs of suit; and that said cause has been continued for service on said Defendants, and will be for hearing before said Justice, at his office in McArthur, in said Township, on the 28th day of December, a. d. 1855, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, last aforesaid. SWETLAND & COGSWELL. November 22d, 1855.—3w



### AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been rescued from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation. And where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate.

Nothing has called louder for the earnest enquiry of medical men, than the alarming prevalence and fatality of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class of diseases had more of their investigations and cure. But as yet no adequate remedy has been provided, on which the public could depend for protection from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the introduction of the Cherry Pectoral. This article is the product of a long, laborious, and I believe successful endeavor to furnish the community with such a remedy.—Of this last statement the American people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision. If there is any dependence to be placed in what men of every class and station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat and lungs yield to it, if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent Physicians, who make it their business to know,—in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then is it irrefragably proven that this medicine does relieve and cures the class of diseases it is designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true it cannot be too early published nor be too widely known. The afflicted should know it. A remedy that cures, is priceless to them. Parents should know it, their children are priceless to them. All should know it, for health can be priced to no one. Not only should it be circulated here, but every where, not only in this country, but in all countries.—How faithfully we have acted on this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this article has made the circles of the globe. The sun never sets on its limits. No continent is without it and but few peoples, although not in so general use in other nations as in this, it is employed, by the more intelligent in almost all civilized countries. It is extensively employed in both America—in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and the far off islands of the sea. Life is as dear to its possessors there as here, and they grasp at a valuable remedy with even more avidity. Unlike most preparations of its kind, it is an expensive composition of costly material.—Still it is afforded to the public at a reasonably low price, and what is of vastly more importance to them, its quality is never suffered to decline from its original standard of excellence.—Every bottle of this medicine, now manufactured, is as good as ever has been made heretofore, or as we are capable of making. No toil or cost is spared, in maintaining it in the best perfection which it is possible to produce. Hence the patient who procures the genuine Cherry Pectoral, can rely on having as good an article as has ever been had by those who testify to its cures.

By purchasing this cure, I have the hope of doing some good in the world, as well as the satisfaction of believing, that much has been done already.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by GEO. B. WILLY and E. A. BRATTON, McArthur, O.; J. Vorhees, Albany; K. Culow, Logan; Dr. J. H. C. Miller, Jackson C. H., and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. [July 27, '55—4mo.]

### Be Ye Clothed!

J. N. McLAUGHLIN, Merchant Tailor, has just opened a New and splendid assortment of Cloth, Cassimere, &c., together with Trimmings, which he is prepared to manufacture into every variety of garments to suit customers. All work is warranted to fit and not rip. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Over-coats, Vests, Pants, &c., warranted to be well made. Also, Furnishing Goods, consisting in part of Shirts, Under-shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c. Experienced workmen in constant employ, and all orders promptly filled. Call at the old stand of G. W. & A. J. Dunkle, opposite J. K. & D. Will, before purchasing clothing elsewhere. McArthur, O.: Nov. 15th, 1855. 4m

V. B. PALMER'S

Newspaper Subscription and Advertising Agency, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON and BALTIMORE, is our authorized agent to receive and accept for subscription and advertisement for the DEMOCRAT.

### WOOL! WOOL!!

10,000 lbs of Wool Wanted. I wish to buy all the wool I can get, and will pay the highest market prices. May 25, '55.—U] E. A. BRATTON.

### SWAN'S NEW TREATISE

Just received, a New Edition of the above Work, with Forms complete for Justices of the Peace, Every Justice and Officer should have one. Call soon, at BRATTON.